

《关于软骨发育不全患者的诊断、多学科管理和终身护理的国际共识声明》要点 解读

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孙文文^{1, 2}, 刘晶², 孔德先^{2, 3}, 张智敏^{2, 4}, 马慧娟^{2, 5, *}

¹.063210 河北省唐山市, 华北理工大学研究生学院; ².050051 河北省石家庄市, 河北省人民医院内分泌科; ³.075132 河北省张家口市, 河北北方学院研究生学院; ⁴.050017 河北省石家庄市, 河北医科大学研究生学院; ⁵.050051 河北省石家庄市, 河北省人民医院代谢病重点实验室

*通讯作者: 马慧娟, 主任医师, 教授; 邮箱: huijuanma76@163.com。

【摘要】软骨发育不全是由 FGFR3 突变引起的可损害软骨内骨化的可遗传疾病, 该病引起的临床问题影响患者整个成长过程, 极大地影响了患者及家庭的生活质量, 并增加了经济负担。早期诊断及规范化的管理可有效降低该病的死亡率。然而, 目前该病的管理方案存在显著差异, 因此国际专家小组为促进世界范围内该病管理的标准化, 提出了《关于软骨发育不全患者的诊断、多学科管理和终身护理的国际共识声明》。本文针对该共识进行了要点解读, 以提高对软骨发育不全的认识, 以提高患者生活质量, 降低该病死亡率。

【关键词】软骨发育不全; 诊断; 管理; 终身护理; 共识

The key interpretation of “International Consensus Statement on the diagnosis, multidisciplinary management and lifelong care of individuals with achondroplasia”

Wenwen Sun^{1,2}, Jing Liu², Dexian Kong^{2,3}, Zhimin Zhang^{2,4}, Huijuan Ma^{2,5,*}

¹North China University of Science and Technology, Tangshan, Hebei 063210, China

²Endocrinology Department, Hebei General Hospital, Shijiazhuang, Hebei 050051, China

³Hebei North University, Zhangjiakou, Hebei 075000, China

⁴Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang, Hebei 050017, China

⁵Hebei Key Laboratory of Metabolic Diseases, Shijiazhuang, Hebei 050051, China

* Corresponding author: Huijuan Ma, Chief physician, Professor;

E-mail: huijuanma76@163.com.

【Abstract】Achondroplasia is a heritable disease caused by FGFR3 mutations that can damage endochondral ossification. The clinical problems caused by this disease

affect the entire growth process of patients, greatly affect the quality of life of patients and their families, and increase the economic burden. Early diagnosis and standardized management can effectively reduce the mortality rate of this disease. However, there are significant differences in the current management of this disease. Therefore, the international expert group has put forward an international consensus to promote the improvement and standardization of the management of this disease worldwide. This paper analyzes the key points of this consensus, so as to improve the understanding of achondroplasia, improve the quality of life of patients and reduce the mortality rate of this disease.

【Key words】Achondroplasia; Diagnosis; Management; Lifelong care; Consensus

软骨发育不全是最常见的骨骼发育不良疾病，影响全球近 36 万人^[1]。该病引起的脊柱或软骨发育异常、心血管风险、睡眠障碍性呼吸等问题，增大了患者整个成长过程中的死亡风险^[2]，并给日常生活带来严峻挑战。目前，临床医生在管理患有该疾病的儿童和成人时所采用的临床护理路径和方案存在显著差异。我国在 2021 年 7 月制定了《软骨发育不全诊断及治疗专家共识》^[3]，但未详细阐述疾病在各个生命阶段和多学科管理。而来自 5 大洲 16 个国家的 55 名国际专家小组根据软骨发育不全在各个主要生命阶段和亚专业领域的关键挑战和最佳管理方式，提出并完成了《关于软骨发育不全患者的诊断、多学科管理和终身护理的国际共识声明》^[4]，以促进世界范围内软骨发育不全患者管理的标准化。这一共识声明是首次为软骨发育不全患者的多学科管理提供国际、专家共识和指导。因此本文旨在通过对该共识要点的解读，提高对软骨发育不全疾病相关管理的认识，以提高患者生活质量，并降低该病的致死致残率。

1. 软骨发育不全的诊断、遗传学及分子检测

该病是由 FGFR3 (编码成纤维细胞生长因子受体 3 的基因) 突变引起的可损害软骨内骨化的可遗传疾病，主要影响骨骼的生长发育，表现为不成比例的矮小^[5]。根据主要的特异性的临床特征 (即大脑袋、四肢短小、身材矮小、有根状茎和多余的皮肤褶皱) 和影像学特征 (即特征性骨盆、短而方的髌骨、狭窄的骶-坐骨切口和从 L1 到 L5 的腰椎椎弓根间距变窄) 相结合，可以对大多数软骨发育不全患者进行准确诊断^[6]。分子诊断中，在 98-99% 的软骨发育不全患者中发现 Gly380Arg

(c.1138G>A)变异体，在1%的患者中发现 Gly380Arg (c.1138G>C)变异体。但当临床症状及影像学表现不典型或者诊断不明确的，比如产前阶段，基因检测可以帮助快速确诊。

本声明在产前筛查达成共识，与我国的专家建议也是一致的，ACH 是常染色体显性遗传病，患儿父母再次生育再发的风险与父母本人是否也是 ACH 患者相关。对高风险胎儿进行产前诊断。而目前尚无有效的治疗方法，因此产前诊断就显得尤为重要。

本声明也推荐通过绒毛膜绒毛取样或羊膜穿刺术检测 FGFR3 致病性变异或利用从母体血液中提取的胎儿游离 DNA 进行无创产前筛查。尤其对于胎儿可能患有软骨发育不全的妊娠（比如父母一方或双方患病、达平均身高的父母已生育该病患者、孕期超声提示有患病可能等）。我国的专家建议常规产前诊断通常在孕 9-13 周行绒毛穿刺，或于孕 17-22 周行羊膜腔穿刺获取胎儿 DNA，以家系中已知的 FGFR3 基因致病变异为基础行胎儿基因分析。

而本声明还鼓励所有患软骨发育不全的成年人（特别是在其伴侣也患有单基因疾病时）进行产前咨询^[7]。孕期临床医生在告知其父母软骨发育不全的诊断时，应提供心理支持和有关儿童管理的信息^[8, 9]。对疑似软骨发育不全的婴幼儿无需常规进行完整的骨骼检查^[10-14]，而对于临床或影像学上怀疑软骨发育不全的患者，可考虑进行遗传分析检测 FGFR3 基因以确诊。因超声在妊娠 24 周之前通常不能明显显示软骨发育不全^[15]，因此若在此期间超声如果显示四肢短小、双顶径增加，和低鼻梁，除非明确父母或兄弟姐妹中有软骨发育不全病例，否则在进行基因检测时还要考虑到其他更严重的可引起骨骼发育不良的疾病。

2. 不同阶段具体建议

1.1 妊娠阶段

本共识认为临床医生应为患有软骨发育不全的妇女提供受孕前评估（包括影响妊娠和分娩安全的因素）、妊娠管理、孕期体检，并告知产妇虽然其发生自然早产的风险并不会增加，但因其自身原因，可能需要诱导早产，而是否经阴道分娩需根据临床情况决定。由于软骨发育不全患者骨盆特点，超过 32 周的分娩应采用剖腹产，计划剖宫产的时间应根据临床情况个体化制定。在 32 周前发生早产危险时，应将胎儿大小与骨盆大小进行比较，由预期的头盆比例决定分娩方式（分娩最好选在配备重症监护设施、能快速获得血液制品和先进气道设备的医院进行）^[7]。鉴于软骨发育不全的孕妇血容量低于产妇平均水平，即使分娩时只有中度失血，也可能在分娩后出现血流动力学损害，故应注意液体及血液制

品的输入。为了更好的产后护理，应为产妇及婴儿提供适宜的环境（包括适当高度的床、婴儿床和无障碍厕所设施等）。

我国共识及此共识均建议对于胎儿可能患有软骨发育不全的妊娠建议在妊娠确立后立即寻求产前护理及产前咨询，对高风险胎儿进行产前诊断。需产前诊断的情况包括有软骨发育不全家族史、父母受累、之前曾孕有软骨发育不全胎儿、胎儿超声提示软骨发育不全可能等。我国指南指出患儿父母如不是患者，再次生育再发风险 2%；患儿父母如果一方是患者，再次生育再发风险为 50%；如果双方都是 ACH 患者，再次生育再发风险为 75%，其中 25%的可能性为致死性纯合性 ACH 患儿^[16]。故需要明确诊断以促进准确的产前咨询，进一步讨论产后管理和预后。

1.2. 成长阶段

本声明推荐在成长过程中应定期体检，每次体检时，应使用软骨发育不全症特有的生长参数登记表(身高、体重和头围)，对患儿的生长进行纵向监测^[17-20]。胎儿期可观察到头围增大(第 97 百分位以上)、股骨缩短(第 5 百分位以下)和三叉戟手^[21]。在出生第一年应每月监测一次头围^[20, 22, 23]，合并脑积水或颈髓受压等其他症状体征的快速增长提示需进行神经外科评估^[24]。这与我国的共识推荐也是一致的。因患儿在某些日常自理技能的独立发展方面通常表现得较晚，故本声明及我国的共识都推荐在进行每次体检时，应考虑在生活环境中对使用设备及环境改造的需求以最大限度地提高独立性，并监测疼痛问题，同时提供相关培训（如避免过早坐姿，以降低发生胸腰椎后凸畸形的可能，并避免在汽车座椅中发生意外的体位性死亡）^[10, 22, 25-28]。肥胖是 ACH 常见的并发症，影响阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停、膝内翻、椎管狭窄和脊柱前凸，根据 ACH 的生长曲线适当地管理体重是很重要的^[21]。鼓励患儿健康的生活方式，强调身体活动和健康饮食以保持健康的身体（包括脂肪量、灵活性、力量的保持）^[9, 23, 29-31]。而此声明还特别强调了其中体脂百分比可应用双能 X 线吸收扫描评估^[32]。

1.2.1 婴幼儿期

因软骨发育不全患者寿命与并发症的增加有关，而一些并发症是可以在早期干预的，故定期随访十分重要，尤其是两岁前的监测^[11, 24, 33]。①婴儿期应根据国家免疫规划定期接种疫苗^[34]。②随访时患儿父母应提供患儿具体的生长参数登记表^[19]。③专业医生应使用软骨发育不全特异性筛查工具来评估粗大、精细运动和早期沟通技能的发展。④若观察到发育迟缓，应对头部和脊柱进行 MRI 检查并评估^[23, 25, 33, 35]。⑤予以有关患儿静止及搬运的意见（包括避免过早坐着和汽车座椅及婴儿车的选择），嘱患者保持积极心态^[9, 36, 37]。⑥定期评估颈髓压迫

（包括运动退化或里程碑获取延迟、呼吸暂停、吞咽困难、体重增加不良、阵挛、反射异常和虚弱）^[9, 11, 33, 38]。为了减少颈髓连接处的脊髓受压，在婴儿期早期应小心处理头颈部区域，在此期间不应使用坐姿行走器或婴儿吊带^[21]。⑦监测言语发育迟缓及阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停的发生，当怀疑婴儿有呼吸问题时，应在出生一年内完成多导睡眠检查以发现睡眠呼吸障碍^[9, 11, 23, 39, 40]。我国指南还强调了若患儿出现中枢性呼吸暂停增多时，提示可能存在颅颈交界区狭窄，此时需要监测患儿是否存在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停。而对于确诊后的患者尽快完善夜间多导睡眠图检测^[16]。⑧早期进行听力评估，进行纵向监测（儿童早期至少每年一次），注意中耳炎、中耳积液的发生，做到早发现早治疗^[9, 11, 23]。⑨定期脊柱发育监测及牙齿评估^[11, 41-43]。我国指南还提出了评估时间为3岁之前的患儿每个月进行一次评估^[16]。⑩若患儿存在疼痛或疲劳症状，及时临床评估明确原因。此外，我国指南还认为关注患儿的心理健康同等重要，应为患儿提供合适的教育及环境，使患儿更好地适应学校和社会^[16]。

1.2.2 青春期及成人期

疼痛患病率较高，且随着年龄的增长而增加，故应进行纵向监测^[28, 44]。因超重和肥胖问题在青春期十分常见，故应注意生长参数登记表监测体重，我国指南中还认为可应使用软骨发育不全专有生长曲线评估体重，并建议在临床访视中结合营养状态和BMI评估（生长期建议每年随访，成年期建议每2年随访，同时都建议开展健康饮食方面的教育包括膳食及营养建议、教育、心理治疗和运动方案，保持患儿积极的生活方式^[16]。而此共识还指出在成年后，①若患者出现持续背痛，并伴有神经系统症状，如跛行、痉挛、行走距离减少、膀胱或肠道功能障碍，可能与椎管狭窄有关，应考虑对整个脊柱进行MRI扫描，发现问题及时治疗^[45-48]。②当患者表现为阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停时，应进行夜间睡眠监测及研究^[49]。③定期监测患者血压（当时关节挛缩或根状瘤妨碍测量上臂时，可选择测量前臂血压）^[50, 51]。④因早发性听力丧失的风险较正常人增加，故需在更早的年龄进行常规筛查^[52]。⑤定期监测疼痛及其对日常生活的影响^[28, 44, 45]。对年龄较大的青少年和成人患者提供遗传咨询。

3. 临床表现相关建议

3.1 枕骨大孔狭窄

枕骨大孔狭窄是软骨发育不全的一种公认的并发症，婴儿枕骨大孔外观常呈“钥匙孔”状，因此发生延髓中枢呼吸控制中心缺氧性损伤等风险相对较高^[24, 33]。故婴幼儿期应定期进行神经系统病史及神经系统检查评估，颅颈交界区CT、多导睡眠监测等，同时建议请神经科、呼吸科医师MDT综合评估，其中共识指出MRI是判断颈髓受压的首选成像方式。还认为在患有

软骨发育不全的无症状婴儿中，应在出生后的前几个月考虑进行 MRI 扫描以评估颈髓交界处和枕骨大孔大小（颅颈 MRI 检查应包括全脑成像）^[22, 33, 38, 53-58]。①若为无症状脑室扩大则不需要治疗^[57]。②若患儿神经系统评价异常，可能表明颈髓受压，应进一步 MRI 检查进行评估^[33, 59]。③无论有无脊髓 MRI 信号变化，只要有颈髓受压症状即可行枕骨大孔减压术^[33, 54, 56, 60]。我国指南还指出如颅内压增高患儿可行脑室腹腔分流术，若颅颈交界区受压可行枕下减压术^[16]。④若患儿经 MRI 证实颈髓受压，即使无症状或体征，也应进行神经外科评估^[24, 33, 54, 60]。⑤MRI 信号改变不伴枕骨大孔狭窄在年龄较大的儿童和成人软骨发育不全的上颈脊髓中并不少见，通常不需要干预^[60, 61]。

3.2 脊柱问题

椎管狭窄发生在颈、胸椎时可导致脊髓病的征象，早期症状通常为背痛和臀部疼痛，若表现出神经系统症状（如下肢无力、运动能力受损、二便改变、病理反射等），需行 MRI 检查^[45, 46, 62]。早期坐姿是导致前椎体楔形骨变形、脊柱后凸和椎管狭窄的危险因素，建议在患者能独立保持坐位之前，不要强迫患者坐姿^[21]。胸腰椎狭窄可导致神经源性跛行，可通过减肥和物理治疗等保守治疗，如果出现严重的椎管狭窄症状和（或）体征，或者保守治疗无效则考虑手术^[23, 27]。胸腰椎后凸在婴儿期较常见，如果发现，应定期 X 线检查监测是否进展，并及时治疗^[27, 42, 63]。①对骨发育不成熟患者，在初始手术减压时，应进行融合和稳定（因为持续的脊柱生长有发生椎板切除术后后凸的倾向）^[46]。②为了防止术后脊柱后凸的恶化，对于骨骼成熟患者，在接受超过 5 个节段的脊柱减压，穿越一个交界区，以及矢状位排列不良的患者（包括胸腰椎后凸），推荐进行融合和稳定^[41, 46, 48]。而我国得指南还指出一旦正侧位腰椎 X 线片发现固定结构 $>30^\circ$ ，或明显的楔入或明显的椎骨移位，应佩戴改良胸腰骶部支具^[16]。

3.3 膝内翻

膝关节和小腿有明显弓形弯曲表现症状包括活动诱发性疼痛，以及行走和其他直立行走体力活动自限性。而共识推荐下肢临床评估应在俯卧位、仰卧位和站立位进行，以分析胫骨内旋、外展、肢体稳定性及关节屈曲情况等^[11]。评估下肢成角畸形需要双腿全长（从臀部到脚踝、髌骨朝前）的站立前后位 X 光片^[64-67]。支具不适用于患者的膝内翻治疗。下肢畸形可通过截骨术或引导生长来纠正^[68]。矫正的时间和方式应根据症状、严重程度、生长模式、生长空间等进行调整^[11, 69]。纠正膝内翻的手术指征是膝关节周围持续疼痛、稳定性差、影响生活的步态改变^[11, 64]，我国指南还指出对于 3 个负重关节处于非垂直状态的也要考虑手术治疗^[16]。对于外侧膝关节疼痛，特别是在无成角畸形的情况下，建议 MRI 检查排除盘状半月板的存在^[70-72]。

3.4 呼吸问题

本共识和我国指南都认为上气道梗阻和阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停（OSA）在儿童期很常见，表现为呼吸暂停或周期性呼吸过度、挣扎着呼吸、难以平躺入睡、频繁醒来、喂养困难、咳嗽，长期睡眠紊乱可影响患儿身高的增长，增加日间活动中各种意外事件的发生风险，长期反复的缺氧状态还会增加肺动脉高压和肺源性心脏病（pulmonary heart disease）的发生风险^[73]，及时识别 ACH 患儿有无 OSA 的临床表现十分重要。因此建议应在 2 岁前完成夜间多导睡眠图和睡眠研究^[23, 40, 74-78]，同时评价面中部发育不全的严重程度、扁桃体肥大程度和鼻腔通畅证据；耳鼻喉科、呼吸科医师 MDT 形式综合评估。枕骨大孔减压术需基于临床和放射检查、多导睡眠图等综合评估是否需要，可致神经和发育的改善，在符合临床或 MRI 诊断标准的情况下，睡眠研究中缺乏中枢性呼吸暂停不是枕骨大孔减压术的禁忌^[33, 77]。无创正压通气可用于治疗 OSA，对于 OSA 伴有扁桃体或腺样体肥大时，建议手术治疗^[21]。扁桃体切除术和腺样体切除术是儿童期 OSA 的一线治疗方法，术后 2 - 4 个月内复查多导睡眠图评估术后状态，通过后续睡眠研究评估是否患有持续性或复发性疾病^[40, 74, 76, 78]。①对于腺样体扁桃体切除术后仍有持续性 OSA 的成人，可经评估后行额外的气道手术^[40, 77]；②若儿童在上气道手术后仍有 OSA，应评估其他治疗方法，如持续气道正压治疗^[74, 75]。在呼吸道感染期间，应采取避免被动吸烟或接触感染者），用单克隆抗体预防呼吸道合胞病毒等降低呼吸衰竭风险^[76]。

4. 专业领域相关建议

4.1 肢体延长术

软骨发育不全患者肢体延长术手术指征、手术方法、第一次手术适合时间在文献中尚无定论。进行肢体延长术前后应由多学科团队进行具体的患者咨询和评估，以考虑和平衡所有功能、生理和心理社会结果^[79-81]。肢体延长术虽可使身高增加 30-35 cm，但易导致严重并发症^[82]。可能发生的并发症和后遗症包括足下垂、残留的腓总神经麻痹、膝关节和踝关节外翻畸形、骨折、踝关节挛缩及骨骼延迟愈合或不愈合等。因此在进行肢体延长手术前，必须进行全椎、颈、颅底 MRI 检查，以降低麻醉和手术过程中颈部延长导致脊髓损伤的风险。许多学者还认为应延迟手术，患儿年龄至少应达到 12 岁以上^[83]。

4.2 耳鼻咽喉科

软骨发育不全患者常伴有听力损失和中耳疾病，这与面中部骨发育不良、咽鼓管短小及扁桃体肥大等因素相关，故软骨发育不全患儿在出生时即应对听力问题进行全面评估（最迟不

应超过 5 岁)^[9, 23, 52]。应将评估耳膜、询问患者是否有听力困难作为定期复查时的常规项目, 以及时发现并纠正^[23, 52]。慢性咽鼓管功能障碍导致中耳积液和传导性听力损失是软骨发育不全患者的常见症状, 进而阻碍幼儿语言交流能力的发展^[52]。当中耳积液持续 3 个月以上且有听力损失记录时, 可建议放置鼓室造瘘管^[11, 84-86]。使用助听器可作为听力损失的一种治疗方法^[52, 84]。我国指南还提出可以合理采取标准的康复治疗^[16]。中耳高颈静脉球多见于软骨发育不全患者, 故在进行鼓膜切开术或其他耳科手术之前, 应仔细检查高颈静脉球的耳镜征象^[53, 87]。

4.3 正畸和颌面外科

对于软骨发育不全且上颌弓生长不良的儿童, 可评估是否需要正畸^[88]。如果软骨发育不全患者在咽部手术后仍残留 OSA, 可考虑上颌正畸扩张和上颌非手术前牵引以增加上气道容量^[77, 89]。软骨发育不全患者通过 Le Fort I 或 Le Fort III 截骨术完成骨生长后, 可以考虑进行正颌手术治疗^[90]。

4.4 麻醉

软骨发育不全患者由于由于嘴巴小、舌头大、鼻孔窄、中脸发育不全、腺样体大、颈部短而头颈部活动受限, 故需在有相关经验的医院进行^[91]。由于枕骨大孔狭窄, 在面罩袋通气和插管时应尽量避免或减少患者头颈部活动。应提前准备好为困难的袋式面罩通气和可视喉镜提供方便的气道辅助设备, 以避免颈部运动。术前应特别注意气道、颈部活动范围、打鼾或睡眠呼吸障碍史的评估^[91-93]。在婴幼儿中, 若颈髓连接处脊髓受压, 可出现中枢性睡眠呼吸暂停。睡眠呼吸障碍史或睡眠研究结果将指导他们在麻醉后可否出院^[91]。

4.5 心理问题

软骨发育不全的诊断对个体、父母及整个家庭可产生不同程度的心理社会影响^[94]。ACH 患者多伴并发症及后遗症, 给其生理和心理带来巨大负担, 生活质量较差。故在定期随访过程中, 应对患者及家属提供相应心理咨询及意见, 使其保持积极心态^[9, 11, 23, 94-96]。

总之, 除了了解软骨发育不全的诊断以外, 我们还应对软骨发育不全做到及早发现, 及时治疗, 多学科、终身管理, 并予以心理咨询及帮助, 以最大程度地减轻患者及所在家庭的负担, 延缓并发症进展, 降低死亡率。

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